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Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is stradily creeping up. in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905 MEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE 526,179 Lines of Advertising

(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)
more than during the same period of 1804. This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that sivertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

New Pork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

FOREIGN.—Only two positions south of the Tu-men River are said to be held by the Russians; it is believed that the retreating troops will combine with the force sent south from Vladivostok at Noklefsk and attempt there to check General Hasegawa's advance. — Japanese warships returned from a reconnoissance near Vladivostok and reported that the Russian cruiser Izumrud was a total loss, —— Advices from St. Peters-burg say that the Emperor's instructions to M. Witte are precise on many points which are likely to form subjects of negotiation.

Scandinavians in Minnesota have not sucfeeded in Inducing Senator Nelson or Governor
Johnson to take part in the Swedish-Norwegian
controversy. —— General W. W. Blackmar,
commander in chief of the G. A. R., died at
Boise, Idaho. —— Welter Langion bade farewell to Mrs. Janet Wilson at Milford, Conn., she
is in a precarious condition. —— Two men ware is in a precarious condition. —— Two men were killed and four injured in a freight train crash in Virginia.

CITY.-Commonder Peary's arctic ship Roose-CITY.—Commonder Peary's arctic ship Roosevelt sailed. — James W. Alexander, expresident of the Equitable, is seriously sick in
Babyion, Long Island, under the constant care
of physicians and nurses. — A boy and girl
were rescued from drowning in Hell Gate by a
life saver after a gallant struggle. — A
policeman on Inspector Albertson's staff received word that he had inherited over \$60,000
from an uncle long thought dead. — A
Brooklyn man was fataliy stricken with heart Brocklyn man was fatally stricken with heart disease while rowing a boat in Jamaica Bay.

The crops which have been raised by proteges of the Salvation Army on a farm in The Bronx, are threaten by the plan of the Westchester road to push its work on that ground.

The Central Federated Union adopted resolutions calling for the resignation from the United States Sepate of Chauncey Depow.

The Board of Education won an important victory in an action for a new contract.

important victory in an action for a permanent license by a teacher.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Pair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 65.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will. be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEXAS. A fact of great interest as showing the rapid settling of the Southwestern region of the United States is that Texas will sell on September 1 six million acres of her public lands in the western part of the State. The lands will be sold to settlers only, and purchasers may buy from one to eight sections. The area to be sold will, therefore, furnish homes for about five thousand families. The land will be sold at a

minimum price of \$1 an acre, and easy terms will be granted as to payments. The sale will have an important bearing upon ranchers, whose days under the old regime are evidently drawing to a close, even in Texas. Usually these ranchers own a few sections of land and then lease large tracts from the State, but year by year the farming area has encroached upon the ranches, and, within the last decade or two, with unprecedented rapidity, as is shown by the fact that in 1890 the acreage of farms in Texas was 51,406,937, while in 1900 it had increased to 125,807,107. The figures for the present decade are likely to show an even greater increase. Previous to 1885 what was known as the Great Staked Plain was supposed to be mainly a desert not fit for farming purposes. Now, as already said, a part of this great plain is to be cut up into farms, and practically all of it, in the near future, will undoubtedly furnish homes for thousands of families. Water, it is now known, can be found in great abundance, usually from twenty-five to fifty feet below the surface, and the soil is rich and capable of supporting a dense population. The area now to be brought within the domain of agriculture is a territory of 9,400 square miles, an area more than four times as great as that of Delaware, nearly twice that of nnecticut, larger than that of Massachusetts or New-Hampshire or New-Jersey, and equal to more than seven States the size of Rhode Island. As the State, even after selling these six million acres, will still have twelve million acres of public lands left to be disposed of, it is evident that the development of Texas into a great agricultin the history of the United States. With a fine climate, no malaria, a soil that yields in abundance all the fruits and grains of the temperate zone, the Great Staked Plain will play an important role when its possibilities have been properly developed. As all along the borthis new territory to be opened to farmers there are the conveniences and appurtenances of civilization, the development will be proportionately rapid. Even when the farmer is fifty or

one hundred miles from a railroad, that fact

the new communities, as the trolley and the aucomobile are already making neighbors of people who formerly required a day's journey to make a call. The even or rolling surface of the great plain is specially adapted to the automobile, and it is already in use in great numbers, even among the ranchers, some of whom utilize it for rounding up their cattle.

Texas is an empire in itself, and, once its great advantages of soil and climate are fully appreclated, it will have a population of corresponding magnitude. Of course, the old, free ranching days are drawing to a close, but farmers with eight sections of land will raise cattle in numbers sufficient to enable the State to maintain its oldtime ascendancy in that respect.

RECREATION AT PANAMA.

A certain derision was affected by some superior persons not long ago over the suggestion come yellow fever with coon songs and to con-6 these questions, as now even their supercillous Istration of justice. It merely protects the State a authors are beginning to perceive, a bold afis being realized that the suggestion of amusethose who made it had a sound practical understanding of conditions and necessities on the isthmus.

most entirely destitute of public amusements or recreation of any kind. On Sunday evenings a band plays in the Cathedral Plaza, and after the concert is over there is a ball at our very civilization depends. the Commercial Club. The concert is enjoyable, and hundreds of people sit or stroll about and listen to it. The ball is a delightful affair, and is attended by some dozens of favored Panamans. But these are all. There are no theatres, music hails, art galleries, libraries or other places of entertainment, the one so-called theatre, in which Sarah Bernhardt once appeared, consule Lesseps, being simply-impossible. When the day's work is done there is absolutely nowhere to go, save to a drinking saloon or some place worse.

This state of things is bad for the Panamans themselves. Many of them, of course, have spend their time, but many more have not. Unable to find other places of entertainment, too many of them repair to drinking places and gambling dens, and there, having nothing better to occupy their attention, talk politics and sometimes plot sedition. Mr. Lee, now the American consul at Panama, suggested last year to President Amador that for the promotion of peace and contentment and loyal affection it would be a profitable thing for the Panaman government to engage bands to give concerts every evening in several parts of the city. The be little anxiety. As to the utility of the subsuggestion was a sound one, and we may probably perceive its fruits in the fine opera house and theatre which that government is about to build.

But if places of amusement are desirable for the Panamans themselves, much more are they for the many Americans who have gone to the isthmus. The great majority of these are unmarried men or men who have left their families at home. They have no homes on the isthmus in which to find enjoyment. In the United States they were accustomed to go to theatres to conduct further experiments. A good deal and concerts and what not. Now, exlied in a | is yet to be learned about the work that can be strange land, with few friends or acquaintances and denied all legitimate social entertainment | For this reason, and also because officers and and recreation, their lot is unspeakably dismal, There is nothing to do but to work all day and then spend the evening in a barroom or in a barracks, musing over the chances of catching yellow fever or dengue!

That is a forbidding picture, but it is a true one. Happily, that state of affairs can easily and speedily be corrected. It is to correct it that Mr. Lee has made and has repeated his suggestions of public amusements, and that Mr. Shorts is arranging to have what we may call a director of recreation regularly employed on the isthmus, installing reading rooms, organother ways providing the entertainment which man, as a social being, naturally craves and needs. Such work, as we have already intimated, is as essential a part of the whole great enterprise as is the draining of mosquito swamps or the operation of steam shovels. The men who do the work are, after all, the supreme factor in the problem, and their welfare, physical, social and other, should be the object of supreme care.

BAFEGUARDING "DUE PROCESS."

When, several months ago, Judge Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, charged a federal grand jury that it should indict persons guilty of Amendment and the laws based thereon, he raised a question of great importance to the whole country. It is not a question which concerns merely the South or involves only the rights of the negro. No candid man will deny that in many sections of the country a citizen has no rights that a mob considers itself bound to respect, and that the spirit of lawlessness in many sections where the police power is weak threatens to render ineffective the constitutional guarantees, even though State authorities may in good faith seek to respect them. The course suggested for maintaining "the peace of the United States" through all its territory is worthy of careful consideration. The paper on the subject read by Judge Jones himself a few days ago before the Alabama State Bar Association is therefore timely and interesting.

It has been assumed that this novel federal action was based on the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment guaranteeing the "equal protection of the laws," and that an indictment for lynching negroes would depend on showing that they were discriminated against and that they were lynched because of their color. That, however, is not the case. It is conceded that the United States has no right to take a hand under that clause. Its command is nothing more than that a State shall make and execute its laws fairly, and is not concerned with crimes of violence by individuals against individuals. Any other view would involve the United States in the general enforcement of local criminal law. The federal power is invoked under the clause which commands for every citizen "due process" of law, and is meant to protect white men from | Turkestan have ceased to be barriers-which, Northern mobs as well as black men from Southern lynchers. "Due process," as Webster called it, is the operation of "a law which hears "before it condemns, which proceeds upon in-"quiry and renders judgment only after trial." It involves maintenance of the established conviction and on to the legal execution of a sen- and Afghan frontiers at striking distance; and tence. The United States has no jurisdiction over violence against a person who is not arrested, and so brought under the process of the law; but of the State's justice has begun to operate upon him, he is, it is held, entitled to its operation in "due process" under the federal Constitution, and those who interfere with that "due process," who deprive him of his trial, punish him even if found guilty except as lawfully directed, or interfere with his right to go free if acquitted Still another line is now being pushed to comural commonwealth will hold a prominent place | are guilty of a crime against the United States and may be punished therefor.

> The United States has long punished persons who in violating State laws also violated federal laws. A State officer on a mission of extradition in another State is protected by it, and persons who interfere with him will be pun-Ished by the federal courts. The Revised Statutes punish a conspiracy "to injure, oppress, "threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free "exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege

by a mob with the course of a State's justice toward a citizen of the United States was not only a violation of the Constitution, but an offence already constituted a crime by the statute concerning which a federal grand jury is empowered to act.

It may be said that the power to safeguard the immunities of citizens against domestic violence should only be exercised through the States by the aid of federal power on requisition. That contention can be upheld only on the assumption that it is usurpation of State power for the United States itself to punish violations of federal law because they happen to be also violations of State law. Such a view has long been discarded even by "State rights" doctrinaires. However it may have been in the early days of the Republic, the Fourteenth Amendment established the power of the United States within its sphere, not only over the that public amusements should be provided at States, but directly over the people in the States. Panama. It was asked, with what was meant The States need not fear it. The authority to be withering sarcasm, if we expected to over- which Judge Jones asserted does not interfere with their functions. It does not touch their instruct the canal with vaudeville shows. To ternal concerns or attempt the general admincourts in their unimpeded operations, and treats firmative answer might properly be given. It those who defy State authority and thereby harm citizens of the United States as enemies ments was an eminently wise one, showing that of the United States. It is a guarantee of position of the season despite the absence of peace to the States, and is a power, and the only power, adequate to suppress bad public opinion and brute passion in localities where The melancholy fact is that Panama is al- the machinery of local administration is not strong enough to protect itself or guarantee the immunities of American citizens, which are a

SUBMARINE BOATS. Though the submarine boat, the Farfadet, has been raised from the mud in which she sank several days ago, all hope of saving the lives of her crew had to be abandoned. Deplorable as is the accident which resulted in that sacrifice, it is not likely to lessen the employment of the class of vessels to which the Farfadet belongs. With every modern invention-and the submarine must really be regarded as such -ignorance, carelessness and inexperience are sure to lead to mishaps in the early stages of beautiful and cultivated homes in which to its career. So long as it is apparent that ordinary vigilance will avert their repetition, submarines are sure to be tried sufficiently to reveal their merits, and they will be judged accordingly. An experiment made several years ago with one, the Fulton, showed that such a craft might remain under water for fifteen hours without causing inconvenience to her men. It is not unlikely that the air supply might be made to last even longer than that. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no danger of suffocation. On this score, then, there need marine as a weapon there remains practically no doubt, although its limitations have not been clearly defined. France is more enthusiastic over its merits than any other leading power, but practically every navy in the world includes at least a few representatives of the class.

In order to test the results of diving, the ability to retain the "reserve of buoyancy" on which a return to the surface is dependent and the possible obscuration of the optical apparatus of submarines by spray, it is desirable accomplished with certainty in rough weather. men should have an ample opportunity to become familiar with the peculiarities of the service, submarines ought to take part in regular manner can they be fully prepared for the practical business of war.

It is a matter of surprise that no serious attempt has yet been made to employ submahas indicated the possibility of exploring the sea by such means, but nobody has yet acted the discomfort of a voyage in an ordinary steamizing athletic teams and social clubs, and in ship might be avoided by resorting to craft that it is not only possible to make a favorable paralcould be slightly submerged. The plan will project that promised to develop even greater this city. the than either of these is that which Lake had in mind when he first began to design submarines. He proposed to mount them on wheels, so that they could run along the bottom of a harbor or shallow sea, and to have trap doors in the bottom for the use of a searcher or diver. In the inspections of wrecks, the removal of their cargoes and the raising of vessels which have sunk, but are not hopelessly damaged, a boat of this character ought to prove helpful. One of these days lynching negroes as violators of the Fourteenth | Mr. Lake's work will be better appreciated than it is to-day.

RUSSIA ON THE OXUS.

Overwhelmed with disaster in the northeast of Asia, Russia is still to be reckoned with in the southwest of the same continent. That, at least, is evidently the official British view of the case, if we may judge from Lord Kitchener's strenuous preparations, and, indeed, from the words of the Prime Minister himself. Lord Kitchener is the last man who would be sensational or recklessly alarmist. Yet at the very moment when Port Arthur was slipping from Russia's grasp he said: "We have every indica-"tion that our northern neighbor is pushing forward her preparations for the contest in which we shall have to fight for existence. Later, only two months ago, Mr. Balfour declared in the House of Commons: "We have in "all seriousness to consider what can and what "cannot be done by our great military neighbor "in the Middle East." Nor does it seem strange that they should hold these views, even at the time of Russia's greatest disasters in Manchuria and the Japan Sea, when we remember that all through this war she has retained intact between the Caspian and the Pamirs a select veteran army more numerous than the whole mili-

tary force of the British Empire. What Lord Kitchener and Mr. Balfour had chiefly in mind was not, however, merely the size of the Russian army along the Oxus, but rather the extension of the Russian railroad system in that region-where the deserts of apparently, can have only a military object. In that region more than anywhere else Russia has played the game of what Mr. Alexis Krausse has well called conquest by railway. Long ago she built her Transcaspian line, from Krasnovodsk to Merv, to Samarkand, to Tashcourse of judicial procedure from an arrest to a kend and to Khokand, paralleling the Persian from it a spur from Merv to Kushk, directly on the Afghan border and only eighty miles from Herat, "the Gate of India," and another when he has been arrested and the machinery | from Samarkand to Termez, on the Oxus, right on the Afghan border. This year, amid all the distresses of the war, she has completed another line, from Orenburg to Tashkend, thus connecting the Transcaspian line at its eastern end directly with the Trans-Siberian line, and thus with Moscow and all European Russia. pletion from Tashkend to Omsk, on the Siberian road, skirting the border of Chinese Turkestan. All these railroads, in the opinion of the highest British authorities, must be regarded as strategic lines, with none but a military significance.

Thus Russia has military railroad terminals only eighty miles from Herat, forty miles from Balkh, 230 miles from Faizabad and less than four hundred miles from Cabool itself, and she has 400,000 soldiers along that railroad system. "secured to him by the Constitution or laws of That is the condition of affairs which provoked have little effect in retarding the growth of "the United States." As "due process" is one the statements we have quoted, and which is

concern. Of course, it is to be remembered that on her part England has extended her Indian railway system up to Quetta, 144 miles from Kandahar, and to Peshawar, 180 miles from Cabool. She has not, however, upon her Afghan border anything quite comparable with the array of a dozen Russian fortresses in the Oxus Valley. Nor does Russia's defeat by Japan offer a guarantee of non-aggressiveness In Afghanistan. The fact that she has been driven back from the Pacific coast may make her all the more eager and resolute to reach the Indian Ocean, and her readiness to follow when, after her heavy losses in the Crimea, she went so close to fighting France again in 1863. The world may well hope that there will never be a Russo-British war, on the Indian frontier or elsewhere, but the danger of such a thing evidently seems, to British eyes, as imminent now as it has ever been.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A fairly large volume of business is still being transacted in securities, but it is becoming more difficult to note any definite tendency, and the most conspicuous combination of events is the maintenance of quotations at about the highest general support by the public. Powerful interests are evidently providing whatever support is necessary to prevent any material reaction, yet this position may become difficult in case of pressure in the money market. This appears to be the only depressing element in sight, unless national concern, on the sacredness of which it is deemed advisable to withdraw inside support in order to make quotations more attrac tive. Some reaction in commodities would have had a tendency to strengthen securities but for the fact that the preceding advance did not have the customary effect. Some individual stocks were supported by rumors of increased dividends, but the July meetings failed to take the promised action and more or less liquidation followed. Better feeling abroad was evidenced by increased purchases of American securities for London account, although this business was

a small percentage of the total. A little better demand is noted in the money market, although rates have not changed materially, and a very strong statement was issued by the associated banks on Saturday, large gains in cash and contraction of loans swelling surplus reserves. Funds are being transferred to the South in small quantities, but this crop demand has not yet attained significant proportions. A much larger movement of new gold is coming from the Pacific Coast. Treasury operations for the first half of July about maintained an equilibrium in so far as the money market is concerned, expenditures exceeding receipts almost as much as the sum withdrawn from government depositories, although the deficit is not so large as in the same period last year. Foreign operations have again proved important factors in the local money market, offerings of finance bills depressing rates of sterling exchange and rendering more remote the time at which gold will be exported in any large quantity unless the new Japanese loan exerts more influence than is expected.

The general trade situation is not materially altered, the usual midsummer dulness being experienced in many branches of business, while seasonable products are purchased freely. One of the best phases of the situation is the absence of efforts to stimulate trade by large concessions in prices. This is largely due to the sentiment of confidence, which has not been shaken by sensational reports of injury to crops made with the usual desire to influence speculanaval manœuvres every year. Only in that tion. Travelling salesmen are sending in large orders to clothing manufacturers, and on current business it is noted that cancellations are less frequent than usual. Reports from interior cities are very satisfactory as to the number rine boats in peaceful pursuits. Jules Verne and value of new building undertakings, and dealers in lumber and other materials find difficulty in filling orders. More reports regarding on his hint. It has also been suggested that results in the first half of the year have been made public, and, with scarcely any exception, lel with last year's results, but, as a rule, gains probably never be carried into execution, be- are noted in comparison with earlier years. cause the influence of waves reaches further Speculative activity is still largely responsible below the surface than most people realize. A for much of the increase in bank exchanges at

Encouraging dispatches from the agricultural sections of the country finally had some effect on the speculative markets, and both grain and cotton receded from the abnormal position to which they had been forced. Recent quotations for wheat appeared to have some warrant when considered in the light of low visible supplies at the opening of the new crop year, but there was little support in the government statement of condition and the yield as indicated by those figures and the previously published estimates of acreage. Subsequent reports by well known authorities as well as private dispatches all tended to suggest that, while there had undoubtedly been more rain than was conducive to best results, there was no reason for anticipating less wheat than would be required, particularly if holders insisted on such abnormally high prices that exports would again make the phenomenally bad showing that has just been reported for the last year. Cotton speculators were also forced to recognize that prices and prospects were not in harmony. Vigorous manipulation by the leading operator for the long account was particularly successful, because it enlisted the support of numerous outsiders, as indicated by the very satisfactory commission business transacted of late.

Violent fluctuations in raw cotton had a demoralizing influence on the manufacture, which provided the most interesting development of the week in the industrial world. It was only within the last few weeks that normal condi tions had been restored in the primary markets for cotton goods, procrastinating buyers having at last been forced to provide for a little more than immediate requirements, but operations received a sharp check when it became uncertain at what figure it would be possible to secure raw material after present stocks in the mills were exhausted. Export business also languished when inquiries from China and elsewhere were met by materially higher prices Although a very strong market exists for wool and woollen goods, the ascent was less pyrotechnical and consequently is more likely to be maintained. At the present time there is little idle machinery in these textile factories. The footwear situation has reached a point where something definite will soon be known. Buyers are now preparing to place their contracts for distant delivery, and manufacturers refuse to consider any bids below the advanced prices recently established. As there is no evidence of a break in the leather market, it is probable that before another week has passed the cutting departments will be fully occupied on fall footwear. Expected revival of interest in the pig iron market has not yet appeared, and stocks have accumulated slightly in spite of the material reduction in output.

Commissioner Butier has found that the inspection of tenement houses under the present law is sadly behindhand. Every effort should be made to hasten the work judiciously. The previous management of this department was slow and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Jerome is now making the discovery that Governors Folk and Hoch can also talk interestingly and coin epigrams.

Commander Peary has received a number of generous contributions which have equipped his Arctic expedition handsomely. He starts on his quest of the North Pole well provided, and is he does not succeed in reaching the object of

his search with his extensive experience, tireless patience and inexhaustible energy it would A NEW ITALIAN OPERA. of those rights, it would seem as if interference | giving Anglo-Indian military authorities much | his search with his extensive experience, tirebe impossible to suggest a commander more

> Another shocking railway accident was narrowly avoided on Friday, when a Chicago "flyer" ran into a freight car "buckled" over on a neighboring track. A mishap of this sort caused the recent disaster near Harrisburg. when a car loaded with blasting powder was thrown in the path of a through passenger express. If all freight cars were equipped with air brakes "buckling" would cease to be a peril one war with another was shown long ago. to life and limb. When will this change in equipment be made obligatory by federal legislation?

likely to achieve success.

General Stoessel is not to be allowed to receive the sword subscribed for by his French admirers just after the fall of Port Arthur. However, the general is not in pressing need of a sword these days.

The New-York San Juan differs from the Cuban in many respects, but chiefly in the fact that rightly viewed it was a defeat for both parties to the contest.

Fatal poisoning with ptomaines after eating ce cream is an all too common occurrence at this time of year. It results from somebody's failure promptly to cool the milk employed in the manufacture of that popular delicacy. It is a pity that it is difficult to fix the responsibility for such neglect upon the proper person.

PERSONAL.

Major J. H. Stine, president of the United States Historical Society, is soon to establish branches in all the States, and believes it will eventually become one of the greatest historical bodies ever formed in the United States.

Dirce St. Cyr has recently obtained the right to translate the plays of Tommaso Salvini, the Italian tragedian, together with the rights of translation and production of the Italian League of Authors. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, has had conferred on him the title of the "Grand Cordon of Chefecab" by the Sultan of Turkey.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who is now preparing for an exploring expedition in Central Africa, is un-doubtedly the most adventurous prince in Europe. He seems to be perpetually devising new means to gratify his desire for physical and mental exhibaration. He has been shot over a hedge while motoring; he has listened while the ribs of his ship have been squeezed in by the pack ice of Prince Rudolph Island until the vessel had to be abandoned, by which time his fingers had been frostbitten; he has surveyed the world from the clouds in his balleon, and he has attained to points on the Alps which no other man's foot has been known to tread

The Rev. Dr. Ryan, rector of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Irelan1, has been commissioned by the Vatican to visit the Philippines, with the view of establishing Irish ecclesiastics there.

It is a curious fact that Mr. Gully, former Speaker of the British House of Commons, at one time was very despondent as to his future, and that the despondency was shared by two of his comrades in the legal profession. There is a story of those three discussing seriously whether they would not better throw up England altogether and seek fortune in India or one of the colonies. Luckily, they decided to give fortune another chance, with very notable results. Mr. Gully ended as Speaker of the House of Commons; another be-came lord chancellor; the third died when lord

Daniel W. Baker, the newly appointed United States District Attorney of the District of Columbla. Is one of the most prominent members of the Washington bar. His father was the founder of Calvert College, and the new District Attorney is a member of the law faculty of Georgetown Uni-

In order that he may familiarize himself with the work of railroad men, the Rev. Dwight E. Potter, pestor of the Union Street Presbyterian Church, in Oakland. Cal., has gone to work as an oller in the railroad yards of his city. Sir William McGregor, Governor of Newfound-

land, will make an expedition into Labrador this summer for the object of fixing the longitude of some of the principal points there and making astronomical, botanical and other scientific investi-

Professor N. A. Cobb, of Spencer, Mass., who has been in the employ of the Australian colonial movement in New South Wales, has been engaged by Secretary Wilson to push scientific farming in the Hawalian Islands. He will assume charge of the new United States experiment station at Ha-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A little English girl wrote the following essay on a cat: "The cat is a square quadruped, and, as is customary with square quadrupeds, has its legs at the four corners. If you want to please this animal you must stroke it on the back. If it is very much pleased it sets up its tail quite stiff, like a ruler, so that your hand cannot get any further. The cat is said to have rine lives, but in this country it sel-dom needs them all because of Christianity."

By the Sad, Sad Sea.—"Poor fellow, I pity him! The engagement is at an end." "Gracious! Do you mean to say the girl has gone back on him?" "Worse than that! She has been married to him."—(Chicago News.

A curious story comes from Chicago concerning two men, each of whom spied a collar button on the sidewalk at the same moment. Each, acting on a simultaneous impulse, stooped to pick it up, and each got a bad bump on the head for his pains. In the conversation which followed each simultaneously discovered that he was the other's brother. They had been separated for twenty years.

Thoroughly Steelized.—Aunt Beth—They say his money is tainted!

money is tainted! Edith—Nonsense, aunt! I heard him says he had just cleaned up another million!—(Puck, The introduction of the simple life in the commencement exercises at the Kansas Manual Training Normal School is heralded as a unique event. For the first time in the history of the State students graduated in work blouses and jumpers, and the graduates, instead of delivering flowery orations, gave public demonstration in cooking and

COLLEGE FARMING. [A Kansas newspaper is authority for the statement that some of the young men who are arriving at the harvest fields come in patent leather shoes, shirtwaists and pegtop trousers.]

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the college har-Yest hand,
He's working down in Kansas with a dress suit,
understand,
And his patent leather dancing pumps and pegtop

pants are grand; The hands are marching on.

The hands are marching on.

And Cholly carries with him in his suitcase, so

A shirt with stiffened bosom and some socks both rich and gay. And a lot of other togs and things to make a t array; The hands are marching on. And likely he has with him in his handsome dress

suit case
Some fine complexion lotions for to use upon his
face.
And doubtless on his nightrobes there are ruffles
trimmed with lace;
The hands are marching on.

They fear the yellow freckle and the thick, plebeian tan;
And want a slik umbrella over every toiling man, And by and by each one will want a cool electric fan;

The hands are marching on —(Chicago Chronicle.

The tea used in the immediate household of the

Emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It is raised in a garden surrounded by a wall, so that neither man nor beast can get uny-where near the plants. At the time of the harvest those collecting these leaves must abstain from eating fish, that their breath may not spoil the aroma of the ten; they must bathe three times a day, and, in addition, must wear gloves while picking the tea for the Chinese court,

Doctor-Well, John, how are you to-day?
John-Verra bad, verra bad. I wish Providence
'ud 'ave mussy on me an' take me!
Wife-Ow can you expect it to if you won't
take the doctor's physics Orunca.

Signor Leoni's Setting for an American Fantasy.

The principal novelty at Covent Garden this

London, July 1.

season has been a musical version of a grim American tragedy of the Chinese quarter of San' Francisco. "L'Oraculo" is the revised title of Mr. Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub," and it overemphasizes a minor incident in the original melodrama-the rich merchant's consultation with the learned doctor respecting the future of his son, and the wise man's reading in the book of the stars that tragical events are overshadowing the cherub. What Mr. Fernald contrived to create was a tragical situation, in which impassive Orientals did the most blood curdling things and suffered in the most agonizing way without appearing to have passions, or to be other than helpless puppets in a mechanical order of fatalism as real as the squalor and commonness of their surroundings. There was a distinct Greek motive for this weird romance of the gutter; but it has not been suggested by the musical setting provided by the Italian com poser, Signor Franco Leoni. He has illustrated this fantasy of horrors as a Chinese variation of "Pagliacei" or "Cavalleria Rusticana," and while some of the themes are Oriental and much of the instrumentation is ingenious, he has left it an open question whether Mr. Fernald's story is one that is suitable as a plot for an opera. Certainly reminiscences of Mascagni or Puccint do not offer adequate compensations for the loss of the characteristic qualities of the original medley of Oriental squalor, irresponsibility and fatalism.

"L'Oraculo" is, however, a novelty, with a

stage setting and costumes such as the oldest operagoer has never before seen. After a few resounding thumps upon a big drum the curtain rises upon a dingy row of lantern lit houses in the Chinese district of San Francisco, with belated revellers crawling into opium rooms or gambling dens and plous people directing their steps to the temple at the fifth hour of the New Year. At once a story of intrigue and rival claimants for the hand of Ah Yoe is unfolded. Chim Fen, the owner of an opium den, seeks to induce the nurse in the merchant's house to steal the fan on which San Luy has written compromising words of love to the fair one. The wise man of the quarter strolls toward the temple after discoursing of philosophy and the stars; and the policeman on his beat tries the doors, flourishes his baton and examines the gratings; and as the dawn lights up the scene San Luy is underneath Ah Yoe's window with snatches of song and words of ardent wooing. The religious refrain from the temple is heard; the day's traffic opens in the quarter, and the opium seller, when his addresses are rejected, steals the merchant's little son, who has been left by his nurse unguarded in the street, The restoration of the lost child is made the price of Ah Yoe's hand, and San Luy is murdered by Chim Fen when the cherut is rescued from the opium den; and the fair one, fluding the corpse in the street, shrieks and loses her reason. The wise man hears the voice of the child, opens the trapdoor and restores the cherub to the household; and when the murderer approaches, heavy with wine and drugs, the avenger lures him to a wooden bench and strangles him with his pigtail. The policeman makes his rounds and takes no notice of the philosopher, who is talking to the dead man propped up beside him, and when the guardian of public peace is out of sight, the corpse falls to the ground. The avenger creeps away. There is a final shrick from the mad woman and a cock crows. Nothing like this in color or in movement has been seen at Covent Garden until this week, and it is fresh and interesting, even if the Chinese performers have the Sicilian or Neapolitan way of crawling about the stage and gesticulating wildly over their intrigues and The composer has adopted the modern Italian

method in illustrating the actions and emotions of these two nights in Chinatown, and while he varies his motives and rhythms, he avoids startling changes and anything like fantastic exaggerations. The music is scored for a large orchestra, strong in brasses, woods and drums, Yet the instruments are not accumulated in their effects. Light touches are preferred to hammering, even at the most dramatic moments. It is colorless music, even when Oriental and bizarra effects are attempted in the choruses; but it does not lack flexibility and melodic grace. One of the best passages is the serenade by the tenor, introduced with harp and accompanied by a celesta; and this is followed by a tender aria by the soprano and a fine duet with skilful arrangement of strings. There is also a melodious passage for one of the barytones, which is repeated at the close of the opera when the wisa man is nodding and singing to the corpse and avoiding close observation of the policeman. Traglo intensity is neglected when the heroins finds her lover dead and chants a dismal refrain; but in this instance, at least, the composer is in accord with Mr. Fernald's original scheme, by which the Orientals are represented as the playthings of fatalism rather than human agents with passions and emotions of overmastering power. The music is thoughtful and ingenious without having a more distinctive claim to consideration than the intense modernity of the score. This characteristic was more noticeable on the first night, since the opera was preceded by Gluck's "Orphée," old fashioned music written for an orchestra with only half as many instruments, yet pre-eminent for dignity, simplicity and power.

The new opera was well enacted and sung by a competent company of artists. Mile. Donalda was most thorough in transforming herself by make-up into a Chinese maiden, and she not only sang sweetly and tenderly, but also acted with exceptional spirit and with fine variety. She was well supported by the contralto, Mme. Paulin, the cherub's nurse, who neglected her I have seen him in the college, with his bulging high, white brow;
I have heard him give the college cheer, "Sizz boom!" and likewise "Wow!"
But he's got another job, you see, and he is worktered so completely into the impersonation of the crafty opium dealer that those not familiar with the original form of the fantasy identified He has left his Greek and Latin for the harvest him with the "cat" in the first title, especially fields of toil.

And he'll stand out in the sunlight and he'll roast and fry and boil.

And his face will get streaked and striped with grimy Kansas soil;

The hands are marching on.

The hands are marching on. Marcoux's impersonation of the old doctor was the triumph of the evening. Even if the score had been poorer than it was, acting so sincera and consistent would have commanded hearty approval and excited enthusiasm for the new work. "L'Oraculo" was well received on the first night, and it is likely to have semething more than a success of curiosity here, in Paris and in Italy.

Even if the music of the new Italian school be less tuneful than the old masters, it is refreshing to have this glimpse of Hatchet Row, with its colored lanterns, its covered alley and its picturesque squalor. The stage management has never been better at Covent Garden than it is now, and the New Year's celebration in Chinatown is portrayed with vivacity, if not with roalism. With the street hawkers crying their wares, the salesmen opening their shops, processions of children waving flags, mats and carpets hanging from balconies and hymns sounding out from the temple, it is a gay and animated scene. The fortune tellers, with their bird cages, may be commonplace fakirs; the gamblers and the oplum drunkards may be flickering shades behind the windows; the cock crow may be faint, and the scent of the burnt joss sticks may be imperceptible, but there is at least one full and complete source of soll